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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1861.)
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WEATHER FORECAST
CLOUDY.
Barometer 29.76.

June 6, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 81 2 p.m. 85
Humidity 85 76

June 6, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 81 2 p.m. 85
Humidity 85 76

7674 日七十月四

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6, 1917.

三拜禮 號六月六英曆 1917
SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
136 PER ANNUM.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

OUR NAVAL FORCES ACTIVE.

Further Raids by British Aircraft.

London, June 5.
The Admiralty announces that naval aeroplanes bombed the aerodrome at St. Denis-Western on Sunday night, with good results. They simultaneously attacked the seaplane base at Zeebrugge and bombed the shipping at Bruges.

Ostend Heavily Bombarded.

London, June 5.
An Admiralty announcement says:—The Vice Admiral at Dover reports that early this morning we heavily bombed the naval base and workshops at Ostend. A large number of rounds was fired, with good results. The shore batteries returned the fire, but our bombarding forces did not suffer any damage.

A Naval Fight.

London, June 5.
According to an Admiralty announcement, Commodore Tyrwhitt reports that early this morning light cruisers and destroyers under his command sighted six German destroyers and engaged them at long range.
A running fight ensued.
The German destroyer S20 was sunk by gunfire and another was severely damaged. We picked up seven survivors of the S20. We had no casualties.

CONFIDENCE IN FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

Text of the Chamber's Vote.

London, June 5.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris says that the following is the text of the vote of confidence in the Government passed by the French Chamber:—

"The Chamber of Deputies, the direct expression of the sovereignty of the French people, addresses to the Russian democracy and other Allied democracies its greeting. Endorsing the unanimous protest which in 1871 was made to the National Assembly by the representatives of Alsace-Lorraine, torn from France notwithstanding, it declares that it expects from the war, which was imposed upon Europe by the aggression of Imperialistic Germany, not only the liberation of the invaded territories, but also the return of Alsace-Lorraine to the Mother Country and just reparation for damage."

"The Chamber having no thought of conquest or the subjugation of other peoples, it expects that the efforts of the armies of the Republic and the Allied armies will permit of the crushing of Prussian militarism and the obtaining of durable guarantees for the independence of great and small nations. The Chamber has confidence that the Government will assure these results by co-ordinated military and diplomatic action with the Allies."

A Stirring Appeal.

London, June 5.
The text of the vote of confidence in the French Government indicates how far the debate went beyond the question of the granting of peace to Socialists desirous of proceeding to Stockholm, the refusal of which the Chamber thus emphatically endorses.

M. Ribot made a stirring appeal for unity, saying:—"Let us not be deceived by formulae intended to lead the Democrats astray. Let us seek restitution of our property and the return of our Provinces, which have never ceased to be French. We simply want what belongs to us. How could the universal conscience refuse us reparation for atrocities unparalleled in history? It is not on behalf of the Government but in the name of France that I appeal to you."—(Prolonged cheering.)

THE FIGHTING IN FRANCE.

German Raiders Driven Off.

London, June 5.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We drove off raiders south-east of Lens and south of Arras. We successfully raided south and east of Ypres.

Reprisal for Bombardment of Open Town.

London, June 5.
A French communique states:—A brisk attack at night-time restored us parts of the trenches in which the enemy gained a footing yesterday to the north of Froment.

As a reprisal for the enemy bombardment of the open town of Bar le Duc on May 25, seven of our aeroplanes on the night of the 3rd inst. dropped bombs on Treves.

Our air squadrons also dropped fifteen tons of bombs on aerodromes at Morhange, Habsheim, Preceati and Sison, severely damaging the sheds, and also bombed several railway stations and ammunition depots, causing a fire and explosions.

Six German aeroplanes were brought down, and seven others were forced down damaged in their own lines.

RUSSIANS STILL DOING WELL.

London, June 5.
A Russian official wireless message states that there is intense enemy artillery firing in the region of Kievo.

The Kurds attempting an attack south of Erzingan were beaten off.

We captured 200000 lbs. of the south-west of Kermanshah. The Kurds are retreating in the direction of Djersah.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

ENGLAND AGAIN RAIDED.

Enemy Machines Reported Brought Down.

London, June 5.
An aeroplane raid is progressing in the Thames Estuary. Bombs have been dropped in Essex and in Kent. One machine is reported to have been brought down.

PRISONERS OF WAR.

Captives in Germany and in England.

London, June 4.
In the House of Commons, the Postmaster General stated that the number of British prisoners in Germany was 41,831, as compared with 30,710 last year. The German prisoners in the United Kingdom numbered 83,138, as compared with 40,831 last year.

AMERICA'S FIRST HALF MILLION.

Registration Results Eagerly Awaited.

London, June 5.
The results of to-day's registration of ten million Americans, from whom the first half million will be selected for military service, is awaited with the keenest interest in Washington.
It is felt that the true feeling of America regarding the war will be manifested in this registration.
Some hostile demonstrations, and even rioting, are expected, but the officials at Washington are confident that the result will be satisfactory.

BRITAIN'S FINANCIAL STRENGTH.

Some Remarkable Figures Quoted.

London, June 5.
In the House of Commons, the Postmaster General stated that since the war, the Post Office applications for War Loan Emancipation Bonds and War Savings Certificates totalled 191 millions. This had not affected the Savings Bank deposits, which were now \$185,400,000, as compared with \$188,000,500 a year ago. This was a remarkable tribute to the financial strength of the country.—(Cheers.)

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

An Austrian Claim.

London, June 5.
An Austrian communique asserts that the Italian losses in the Isonzo battle were 183,000, including 16,000 prisoners.

Severe Fighting Reported.

London, June 5.
An Italian official message says:—We repulsed renewed enemy attempts east of Gorizia and Vodice.
The enemy, after several days' violent artillery firing in the Carso region, attacked in mass on Sunday night from Dossolatti to the sea. The enemy was definitely repulsed after a severe fight.
We advanced our positions near Castagnavizza and Versio. Our counter-attacks almost completely regained the positions south of Jamiano.

THE EMPIRE'S MINERAL RESOURCES.

London, June 5.
The War Cabinet has appointed a Committee to prepare a scheme for establishing an Imperial Mineral Resources Bureau in order to collect information concerning the Empire's mineral resources and metal requirements, and to advise on methods of development.

The Committee includes Lord Jellicoe, the Hon. R. D. Mackenzie, Mr. W. S. Robinson, Hon. William R. Schreiner, and the Hon. G. N. Perley.

THE CHINESE TANGLE.

The Summoning of General Chang Fui.

London, June 5.
Reuter's correspondent at Peking says that the President has summoned the notorious General Chang Fui to Peking, to confer on the situation. This is significant, as Chang Fui, since the establishment of the Republic, has occupied Hanchow-fu, an important strategic position on the Tientsin-Peking Railway, and on several occasions has openly defied the Government, and is regarded as the instigator of the present revolt, though he has not declared independence. It is believed that he has remained aloof so far as to be able to assume the role of mediator and to attain his object without fighting.

No Fighting Anticipated.

London, June 5.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Peking, the Military Governors of the majority of the Northern and Central Provinces, including Chihli, have declared their independence.
Movements of troops are reported, but there has been no definite advance towards Peking, and it is still thought that there will be no fighting.

(In the event of a telegram arriving too late for insertion on Wednesday, it will be placed on Thursday.)

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

AMERICA'S NAVAL HELP.

London, June 4.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris reports:—Sir Edward Carson, interviewed by the "Morning Post," is stated to have emphasized the immense naval advantages which would accrue from America's entry into the war, enabling the use of tonnage to be so regulated that there would no longer be any wastage of transports. America could also secure the protection of transports in the Atlantic as Britain has secured them in the Channel. The Allies will be enabled to practically control the supply of foodstuffs which Germany might be able to obtain through neutrals; for they could now search all vessels. These possibilities are calculated to increase the Allies' confidence.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

Successful British Raids.

London, June 4.
Sir Douglas Haig reports raids to the north of Arras and south of Wytschaete, in which the British took 37 prisoners. There was considerable artillery activity on both sides to the south of Gouvaucourt, in the neighbourhood of Vimy Ridge and in the Ypres sector. Our aeroplanes on Saturday night hit four enemy trains, one of which was completely destroyed. Seven German aeroplanes were brought down, and four British aeroplanes are missing.

Heavy Artillery Duel.

London, June 4.
A French communique reports a heavy artillery duel in the region west of Bays-en-Laonnois, and more easterly in the sector Craonne-Chateau. Our front lines were intermittently bombarded.

NEW RUSSIAN GENERALISSIMO.

Petrograd, June 5.
General Alexieff has resigned and General Brusiloff has been appointed Generalissimo.
General Gurko replaces General Brusiloff on the southwestern front.

ECONOMY IN USE OF BREAD.

London, June 5.
The National War Savings Committee announces that from the official reports hitherto received for May by the Ministry of Food, the national bread consumption declined heavily during the past month. When the remainder of the figures are received it is anticipated that they will show that the nation's economy in cereals has been heavier than was hoped for, especially in view of the complete absence of potatoes.

CONSISTENT ATTACKS ON SUBMARINE NESTS.

London, June 5.
The raid on Bruges is the fourth attack on enemy submarine and aeroplane nests in Belgium officially reported since Thursday.
Correspondents speak of constant Allied naval air raids on the Belgian coast, the sky being illuminated for miles with bursting shells and terrific explosions of bombs.

ENEMY INTRIGUE IN AMERICA.

New York, June 5.
Four arrests have been made for conspiracy to transmit military and naval information to Germany including advance news of the sailing of destroyers to Britain. Those arrested include a Swede and a German. All have been released on heavy bail.

AN AUTONOMOUS POLISH ARMY.

Paris, June 5.
A decree creates an autonomous Polish army subject to the French supreme command but fighting under the Polish flag.
Poles now serving in the French army will form the nucleus.

CONFIDENCE IN FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

Paris, June 5.
The Chamber has concluded a three days' secret debate on M. Ribot's speech on the subject of the Stockholm Socialist Conference. The Chamber adopted by 453 to 55 votes a vote of confidence in the Government, at the same time rejecting the motion for the dissolution of the Government.
The Chamber also rejected the motion for the dissolution of the Government.

SUPREMACY OF THE BRITISH SOLDIER.

Striking Comparison of Captures.

To a recent issue of the London Daily Chronicle Sir Arthur Conan Doyle sent the following letter, addressed to the Editor:—

Sir,—It may be of interest to remind your readers how completely, judged by every test, the British soldiers have mastered the German during the war.

After the foolish gibe of the Emperor, and the constant sneers of the German Press, which made merry for so long over our attempts to raise an army, it is instructive to get down to the actual figures, which would be infinitely more trustworthy if it were not for the losses in the first week of actual fighting, when we were in the presence of forces which outnumbered us by five to one.

In prisoners we have at least double the British prisoners in Germany being about 74,000 in number, while we have taken upon 70,000 Germans. Only during the Meuse retreat have the Germans taken any considerable number of prisoners from us. Our losses during that week came to nearly 16,000 men.

On the other hand, on the Marne, at Loos, again and again at the Somme, on the Aisne, and now at Arras and the Vimy Ridge, we have made captures which run into thousands.

The comparison of captured guns is even more remarkable. Our losses during the Meuse retreat may be put at about 65; the great majority of which were at the glorious defeat of La Chateau. Afterwards, the guns which we have lost could be counted upon the fingers of one's hands. There were two at the La Bassée action in October 1914, four heavy guns in the poison gas action of April 23, 1915, and possibly one or two at different times, but the total certainly could not exceed 70.

Against this, we have up to date taken about 200 in the present fighting, and 140 in the fighting on the Somme. Eight were taken in the Battery L action and four by the cavalry next day. Six were taken by the Lincoln on September 9, and about a dozen others, mostly disabled, during the Marne retreat. Twenty-one were taken at Loos.

Altogether, our total amount is approximately to 400 guns, as against which we have lost.

It would be well if some prominence could be given to such figures in those little neutral countries where it is not yet understood that the German soldier has found his master. The superstition of Prussian supremacy never rested upon any very firm basis, and now it has been destroyed for ever.

Giving our enemies credit for all the military virtues which they undoubtedly possess, it has none the less been clearly shown that brave slaves led by clever leaders can and will be beaten by freemen led by gentlemen.

ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE.
Windlesham, Cranborne.
Sussex.

DONT FORGET.

TO-DAY
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Pijon Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Pijon Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema—9.15 p.m.

GENERAL NEWS.

For Relief of Fire Sufferers.
Tokyo, 24th May.—The Emperor of Japan has given 4,000 yen towards the relief of sufferers from the Yonagawa fire. The collection of private contributions has been vigorously taken up. The Hochi Shimbun and the Asahi Shimbun have each subscribed 1000 yen.

New Foreign Legion.
Foreigners in this country (says the London Daily Chronicle) will have an opportunity of serving the land of their adoption. The formation of a Foreign Legion for National Service was announced at a luncheon given by the Foreign Press Association at the Holborn Restaurant, at which Mr. Neville Chamberlain was the principal guest. It will form a section of the National Service Department, and Lord Barnham will be honorary president. Over 1,000 offers of enrolment have already been received. "How can any foreigner remain in this country and take the food of the people if he does nothing for the welfare of the community?" asked Mr. J. Courdier de Chassigne, the chairman. "We hate the name of 'alien.' Let it be kept for those who are against us." Mr. Chamberlain expressed warm appreciation of the spirit and value of the offer. "We know," said Mr. Chamberlain, "that the desire of foreigners in this country is not to supplant but to supplement British resources; to form a reserve on which we can draw as our own resources of man-power become exhausted."

WINCARNIS.

The Wine of Life.

Wincarnis creates a wealth of new, rich, red blood, which brings the roses back to your cheeks, gives a sparkle to the eyes—and surcharges the whole body with new vitality and new life. That is why over 10,000 doctors recommend Wincarnis.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Liquidator of Messrs. Reuter, Brockelmann & Co., F.A.A.B., Brockelmann, E. R. Fuhrmann, Heinrich Heyn and the Estate of E. C. L. Reuter deceased in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government to sell by Public Auction at 3 o'clock in the afternoon

ON FRIDAY

the 31st day of August, 1917, at their Auction Rooms, at No. 8 Des Voeux Road, Central, THE VALUABLE LEASE-HOLD PROPERTY situate and being Inland Lots Nos. 611, 612, 662 and 663, Victoria, Hongkong.

In Two Lots.
Lot One consists of the pieces or parcels of ground registered in the Land Office as inland Lots Nos. 611 and 662 together with Godown No. 125 Wanchai Road, situate thereon.

Lot Two consists of the pieces or parcels of ground registered in the Land Office as inland Lots Nos. 612 and 663 together with Godown No. 127 Wanchai Road situate thereon.

The area of the property comprised in Lot One is 5,500 square feet. The Crown rent is \$70 per annum. The rates are \$52 per quarter.

The property comprised in Lot Two has a similar area and is subject to Crown rent and rates of similar amounts.

Each godown is built of brick and stone and is three storeys in height with a large tiled roof containing an attic storey. Each Inland Lot is held for an unexpired residue amounting to 940 years or thereabouts of the term created by the Crown Lease thereon.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be had from:

Messrs. DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARBORN,

1 Des Voeux Road Central, Solicitors for the Liquidator, or from

Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH, the Auctioneers, Hongkong, 31st May, 1917.

NOTICES.

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LOWEST PRICES. FANS IN STOCK.



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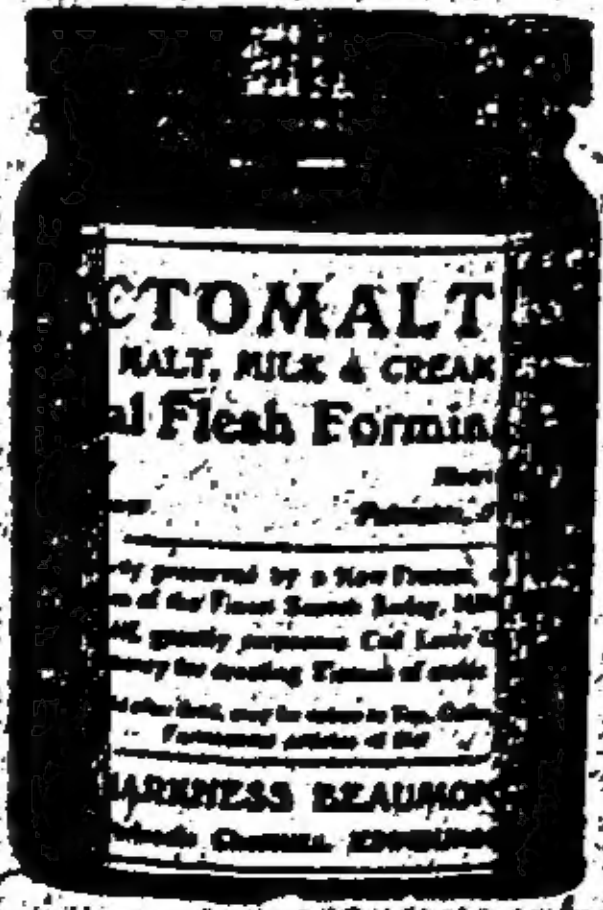
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An Ideal Food-forming Food containing all the valuable properties of the FINEST EXTRACT OF MALT obtained from the FINEST SCOTCH BARLEY together with MILK and CREAM.

MOST DIGESTIBLE.

EXCEEDINGLY PLEASANT TO TAKE.



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PRESCRIBED BY THE MEDICAL FACULTY.

LACTOMALTINE has been recommended by the Medical Faculty of the University of London for its palatability, assimilability and digestibility, and for its efficiency in the formation of tissues of stable nature. OBTAINABLE FROM ALL CHEMISTS, ETC.

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ONE CENT PER WORD
FOR EACH INSERTION.

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TO BE LET—SHOP in Chater Road, next to Montreux Lane at rear, suitable for Offices. Apply—Clark & Co.

TO BE LET—FOUR ROOMED FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon. Apply A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd. Alexandra Buildings, or Kowloon Dispensary.

TO BE LET—FOUR ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, and A FLAT in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—Kowloon Marine Lot 48, with wharf, area 58,000 sq. ft. suitable for coal storage or erection of godowns.

A FURNISHED HOUSE in Lochiel Terrace—From 1st July next.

Apply to:— HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD., Alexandra Buildings.

TO BE LET—OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road, C.

OFFICES in King's & York Buildings. HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road.

HOUSES in Broadwood & Moreton Terraces.

HOUSES on Shameen, CANTON.

Apply to:— THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—NOS. 3 a & b ROBINSON ROAD. Apply to David Sassoon & Co., Ltd.

TO BE LET—HOUSES in Au tin Avenue, KOWLOON. Apply E. B. R. c/o E. D. Sassoon & Co.

TO BE LET—First class FURNISHED ROOMS, suitable for Single Men or Married Couples, with or without board. Electric Light and Bells, use of Telephone. Terms moderate. Tel. No. K 3. Apply T. E. Hall, Palace Hotel, Kowloon.

WANTED.

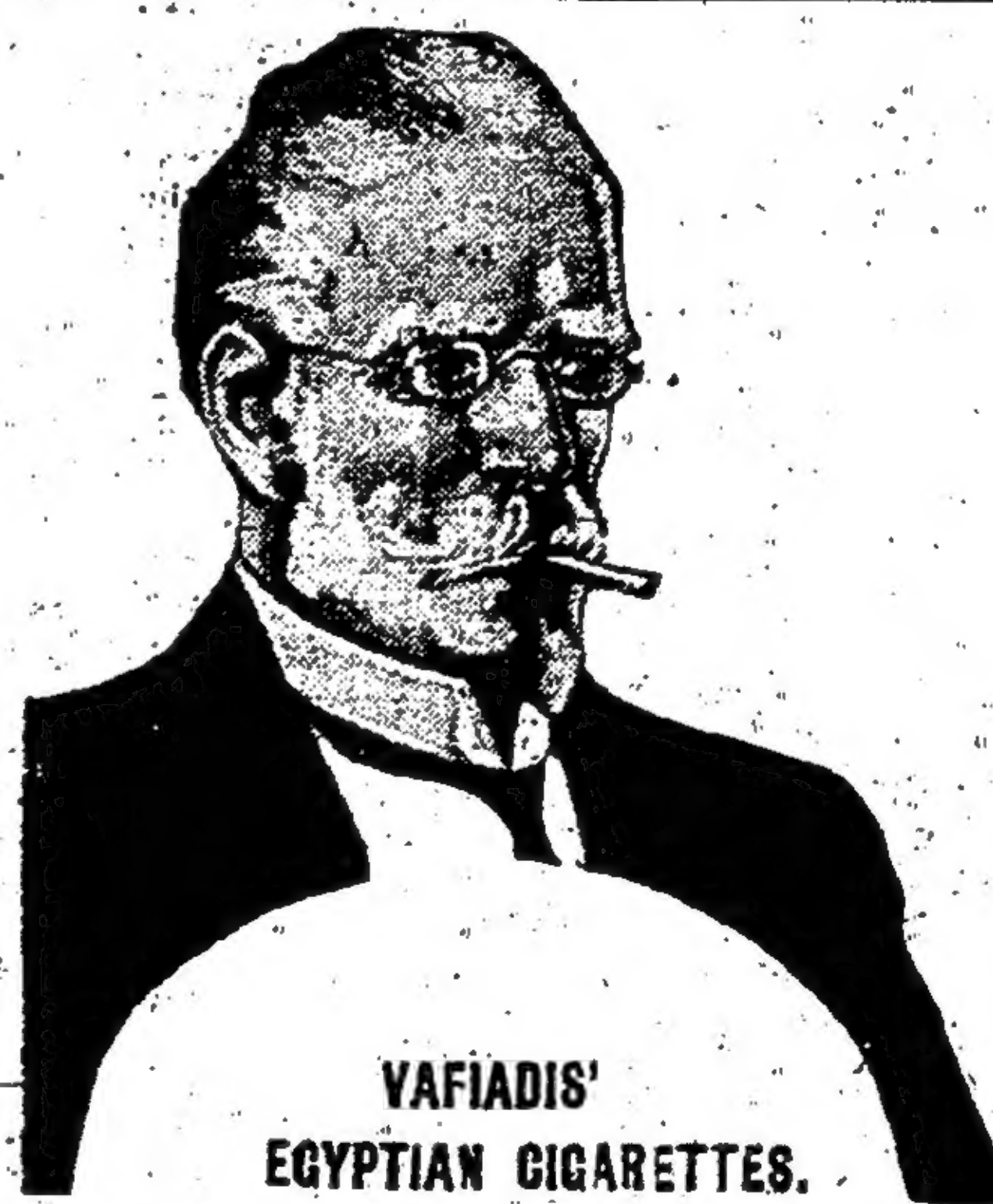
WANTED—STENOGRAPHER desires position. Reply to P. c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

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FOR SALE—One 10 1/2 B.H.P. HORNSBY ACKROYD OIL ENGINE complete with and coupled direct to one 6 K.W. Continuous Current Shunt Wound Dynamo of 50/70 volts with shunt regulator. ALSO One Switchboard for Accumulators Dynamo, &c., complete with instruments for 100 Amps. For further particulars apply to Messrs. Linstead & Davis, Alexandra Buildings. Honkong 15th September, 1915.

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Imperial Bouquet per	100	\$5.30
Crown Prince	100	4.65
"	50	2.35
"	10	.50
Extra Fine (Grand Format)	50	2.35
Nectar	50	2.35
Yildiz	25	1.10
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Non Plus-Ultra	100	3.60
"	50	1.85
"	20	.75
Superline	100	2.40
"	50	1.20

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TELEPHONE 16.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—Daily issue—\$26 per annum. Weekly issue—\$13 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per mensem, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the addressee is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. 50 copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamshing, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6, 1917.

SOCIALISTS AND THE WAR.

During the past few months, there has been a deal of flattery in the Socialist doctrine in Europe, but, beyond the fact that the underlying idea is to discuss a possible basis for peace, nothing has been disclosed concerning the precise purpose for which the convening of the proposed conference has been suggested. It was the Dutch and Scandinavian Socialists who first associated themselves with the movement, and one can well understand and appreciate their keen anxiety to see the present struggle brought to an end. They are the spokesmen of a considerable section of the working-class people of the neutral nations which are most feeling the effects of the war, and they are naturally desirous that the time should speedily come when their countries will no longer feel the pinch of the abnormal conditions now prevailing. More than that, they perceive growing possibilities, the longer the war continues, of being dragged into the quarrel, and this would naturally mean a great drain on the manhood of the nations concerned, to say nothing of the huge financial liabilities which would be added to the big burdens which have already been borne.

The original proposal for a conference at Stockholm appears to have ended in somewhat of a fiasco, and we are not surprised nor regretful that this should be so. Evidence has come to the surface leaving little room for doubt that the Germans had a hand in this business. They were obviously out on another of their schemes of intrigue, and we are glad to think that the Allied Socialists have not taken long to gauge the situation. What Britisher or Frenchman worthy of his nationality, no matter whether he were Socialist or of any other political persuasion, could possibly meet a German at a round table conference, with the Hun still ravaging Allied territory? The thing is unthinkable. But the British Labourites have not stopped at a negative attitude in this matter; they are anxious to send their delegates both to Stockholm and to Petrograd in order personally to explain the British workers' determination to fight the war out to a finish. They are fully conscious of the danger of permitting enemy representatives to carry on a specious propaganda in neutral countries, and in Russia as well; hence their wish that the general solidarity of the British people should be emphasised. The Allies are fighting the battles of democracy. The best elements among the British Labourites know that fact, and that is the message they want to bear to their comrades in other European countries.

The National Seamen's and Firemen's Union has taken a splendid stand on this question. It has passed a resolution refusing to permit its members to man any ship conveying pacifists to Stockholm or to Petrograd unless they first sign a guarantee that they will insist on restitution for the murder of Allied seamen and for the destruction of Allied ships by German submarines. That is a very effective method of expressing the determination of our seamen never to approve of any peace terms which do not include full reparation for the dastardly outrages which have placed the Germans once and for all outside the pale of civilised nations. The men of our mercantile marine have played a glorious part in this war, and have run risks no whit less dangerous than those encountered by our troops in the firing line. With their own eyes, they have seen, many of them, the barbarous inhumanities practised by the Hun pirates under the guise of warfare, and, if they can help it, there will be no peace until we have full assurance that the enemy shall be made to pay for his blackguardly behaviour. And that, happily, is the general feeling of all Britishers, with the possible exception of a few pacifist cranks whose opinions count for naught.

The Russian Situation.

The condition of Russia as revealed in the latest telegrams is still none too satisfactory. In the telegram sent yesterday by Bouter, a warning is given to the effect that with regard to the confused and conflicting news from Petrograd it is important to remember that there is no censorship; "hence, all sorts of reports, we were told, 'which in the present constantly changing conditions are unsuitable, may be enabled unhindered.' Still, that does not alter the fact that since the overthrow of the Romanoff Dynasty affairs in Russia have been gradually becoming more and more unsettled, and that to all appearance they are still in the hands of the wrong people. If this is the result of the union of the workmen and soldiers, as represented by their powerful joint committee, which seems to be the dominant body in the new regime, it is very much to be regretted that results more in accordance with a sense of justice to all classes should not have been secured. It is doubtless natural for men kept down for years under an iron despotism to be carried away in the first flush of victory over their oppressors. Surely, however, they have had time to reflect on the true position of affairs and on the proper use to which they should put all the power now in their hands. The extremists seem to have certain sections of soldiers behind them, and naturally they feel overwhelmingly powerful. Until, however, they realise that though "it is glorious to have a giant's strength, it is cowardly to use it like a giant," they will probably exercise a much more harmful influence over their distracted country than the good they might easily attain. The one bright feature in this otherwise depressing state of affairs is that the extremists are unlikely to have friendly dealings with autocratic Germany, for if there is anything which the present leaders in Russia pride themselves in it is in the fact that they represent democracy unalloyed, and are absolutely opposed to autocracy in every possible way. Notwithstanding the gloomy situation, we are convinced that wiser counsels than at present prevail will yet manifest themselves and lead to a truly regenerated Russia.

Causes for Hope.

It is at any rate satisfactory to read of the renewal of activities on two of the Russian fronts, inasmuch as this encourages the belief that the idea of an armistice is by no means acceptable to the Russian armies as a whole. This, taken together with the very patriotic declaration by the Cossacks, that they will never fraternise with the enemy, and that they will assist in any offensive to the utmost of their capacity, must give the Allies fresh cause for hope. Then there is the appointment of General Brusiloff, a great strategist, to the command of the whole Russian Army. Here again is a circumstance which has its hopeful features. Indeed, there is no ground whatever for thinking that the Russian Army is counted out. The enemy, of course, would like to persuade himself that such is the case, but he knows better than to take the risk of drawing away any of his forces from the Eastern Front. Our remark on Monday that, prior to the Revolution, the Russian armies were at least making some show of fighting, was meant to be read in a comparative sense. In point of fact, of course, the Russians did magnificent work in their great offensive, and we still hope that in this respect history will soon again repeat itself.

Tientsin Volunteer Workers.

At a meeting held recently at the American Consulate, Tientsin, a society was formed called the Tientsin Volunteer Workers for the American Red Cross. The following officers were elected:—President, Mrs. Yount; Vice-President, Mrs. Peck; Secretary and Treasurer, Mrs. Brett. This organisation is to continue the work already begun in Tientsin by Mrs. Yount and Mrs. Beaman for the American Red Cross.

DAY BY DAY.

SCOWLING AND GROWLING
WILL MAKE A MAN GROW OLD—
TRY SMILING.

To-morrow's Anniversary.

To-morrow is the first anniversary of the inauguration of President Li Yuan-hung.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 4.15/16d.

Nothing New.

It has been reported to the Police by a shop-keeper of 98, Jervoise Street, that he entrusted his foki with \$4,028 to take to a firm in Boham Strand and that the foki has absconded with the money.

Forthcoming Marriage.

The marriage will shortly take place of Mr. Hubert O. Scrimshaw, of the Chinese Maritime Customs, Kowloon, and Miss Florence Edwards, who is on her way to Hongkong from New South Wales.

Dangerous Goods.

A Chinese engineer was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with having in his possession five sticks of gelignite and thirteen detonators, without a permit. He fined \$50, or, in default of payment, will undergo six weeks' hard labour.

A Drunken Japanese.

At the Police Court this morning, before Mr. Dyer Ball, a Japanese was charged with being drunk and disorderly. The offence was admitted, and the man added that he had been drinking beer at Kowloon and did not know how he got over to Hongkong. He had also lost \$17 from his pocket. His Worship imposed a fine of \$2, or seven days.

The Colony's Health.

During last week, there were two fatal cases of plague notified in the Colony, as well as three cases of enteric fever (two fatal) one non-fatal occurrence of paratyphoid fever and one non-fatal case of diphtheria. All the sufferers were Chinese with the exception that the diphtheria victim was an Indian. Since the beginning of the year there have been 17 cases of plague, with 15 deaths.

For the Poor Box.

As he was coming off the Shek-kee junk wharf yesterday, a Chinese was arrested for importing two large baskets of copper cash without a permit. He offered the Revenue Officer \$140, which the officer, at the Police Court this morning, said was offered as a bribe, but which defendant said was given to pay for coolie hire. The man admitted importing the cash and was fined by Mr. Dyer Ball, \$5 or 14 days, the cash—valued at \$37—being confiscated. For offering the bribe, defendant was fined \$15, or one month's hard labour, the \$140 going to the poor box.

NO MORE BEAUTY CONTESTS.

Philippine School Authorities
Fiat.

According to the Manila Bulletin to hand there are to be no more beauty or queen contests under the auspices of schools under the direction of the Bureau of Education, and when funds are needed for athletic or other school purposes some more "dignified" means will be found for achieving the desired purpose, according to an announcement given out at the office of the Director of Education.

This announcement reads:—"The division superintendent's convention at Baguio recently went on record to the effect that beauty and queen contests as methods of raising money for either athletics or other school purposes should be discouraged. This recommendation meets with the hearty approval of the Director of Education, for it is not believed that such means of securing funds for any purpose in connection with the work of the public schools is desirable. Wherever there is a need of money for any school purpose, it is believed that more dignified methods of securing it can be found."

EDUCATIONAL REFORM.

Higher Salaries for Teachers.

Westminster, April 19:—Mr. H. A. L. Fisher's speech in introducing the Education Estimates this afternoon enchanted the House of Commons. He spoke for two hours—a long time for a Parliamentary statement in these days—but held the attention of his audience unflinching to the end. Dr. Fisher is naturally a good speaker, with a fine presence and much charm of manner. What was surprising was the ease and grace of this, his first speech in the House of Commons, which has his own exacting standards. Mr. McKenna, who was warm in his congratulations, said with truth that the new Minister of Education has acquired at one step consummate ease in his Parliamentary style.

Necessarily the statement was governed by the fact that it was an exposition of a financial estimate, but Mr. Fisher gave the House to understand that his scheme of education reform will also need early legislation, among other things to raise the school-leaving age to 14 and to make attendance at continuation schools compulsory for adolescent boys and girls. He is addressing his attention first of all to an improvement in the stipend of teachers in the primary schools. He proposes that the State grants in future shall be "36s. per child in average attendance minus the yield of a seven-penny rate, plus three-fifths of the expenditure on teachers' salaries, plus one-fifth of the rest of the expenditure of the local education authority."

The House was perturbed and amused by this forbidding formula, and Mr. Fisher, translating it from arithmetic into English, explained that it meant more grants to poor authorities than to rich authorities, more to the authority that has regard to flesh and blood than to the authority that builds in bricks and mortar.

There will be no interference for the moment with existing grants, but, in so far as these fall short of the sum which would be provided by the application of the formula, supplementary grants are to be made to bring them up to the standard. While no fixed scale of salaries is to be prescribed, there will be a minimum salary for certificated and un-certificated teachers below which no local education authority will be able to descend.

The increases in teachers' salaries which will result from this new proposal will cost nearly £2,500,000. There is an additional grant of £415,500 for secondary schools, to improve the salary of the secondary teacher, to assist in the foundation of a pension scheme, and to encourage the provision in secondary schools in every area of an inexpensive education and a large number of free places. Together, these financial proposals represent an increase of nearly £4,000,000 in the Education Estimates as compared with last year.

Mr. Fisher did not apologise for the increase. He seemed, indeed, smug at his own moderation, and the House shared his amusement. Never has it shown warmer appreciation or keener sympathy with an Education Minister's statement. Its attitude was a sign of that quickening interest in education to which the Minister referred. Mr. Fisher's review of our educational system was a most illuminating survey. A marked feature of his speech was its democratic note. Here is an idealist and a reformer who has a genuine passion for an educated democracy. His tribute to the elementary schools—whose influence on our national character he gauged by our experience in the present war—was a truly magnificent one. But for the work of educating the nation done by the elementary schools, "this sudden and brilliant military improvisation could never have been achieved."

With regard to our secondary schools, he is not in favour of making them absolutely free; let well-to-do people continue to contribute the fees for their children, but let the Government see to it that poor children, who

HONGKONG MAN WOUNDED.

A Letter From Inspector
Millington.

The following letter has been received from England by Mr. McEwen:—

"Just a line to let you know I am wounded and in Blighty again. I got put out after going on a flying visit to Frits; he got me as I was getting down into the trench back into our line, but he got two of his own who we had prisoners, killing one and wounding another."

"I am not hurt much; got a sprain in the leg, one in the knee and two more on the right leg and two pieces on the left calf and ankle. They are all getting on fine again, and I can bend the right leg a little now and the stitches are out of my knee, so I am well away."

"While we were over the Boche lines we had some sports. No one would believe it if you were to tell them how our boys go over, unless they saw them go over—some with ladders, Mills' bombs, trench mortars and bombs, some with long rifles and fags and pipes on. Everything is timed O.K., and as soon as our barrage lifted, into the trench we got. Some of them come out of a dug-out, and up went their hands, and in another dug-out one chap was coming up to give himself up and was shot down by the chaps down there, so I gave them a football to play with for a second or two (Stokes' bomb). It wasn't long before it was burst, and I only saw one Boche in the trench, and he got stopped with a bomb. They are no scrappers on their own. It was cruel sport, but we have to be cruel to be kind. I hope all the stuff are in the best of health and still going strong. Remember me to all. I expect by the time you get this I shall be writing to go out again, as we are not long waiting once we get back to the Battalion, and I shan't go on the Intelligence again, as I want to stay at the Battalion. Well, old man, I haven't any more to say. Please excuse scribbling and writing, as it is awkward lying in bed. I got potted at Arras on the 15th of March; haven't had time to write before, as we had 12 days on the hospital ship waiting to come home."

Yours sincerely,
H. MILLINGTON.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. O. Jenkin, D.S.P. (Reserve), state:—

Police School 5.45 p.m.
Thursday, June 7.—Class 14 (Inspector Gerrard).
Friday, June 8.—Class 12 (Inspector Grant).
Monday, June 11.—Class 13 (Inspector Gordon).

Parades 5.45 p.m.
Thursday, June 7.—No. 1 Section and No. 2 Platoon.
Friday, June 8.—No. 3 Company. Also Recruits of all Companies.

There will be no parades during week commencing Monday, June 11.

would benefit by a secondary school course, should be liberally assisted by free places and maintenance allowances. "We do not," he said, "want a class system in our schools; we want social fusion."

A memorable speech ended in a reference to the fact that economy is in the air. Let us begin to economise in the human capital, which we have too long allowed to run to waste. When Dr. Fisher sat down the delight of the House at his eloquent and suggestive statement found expression in prolonged applause. His maiden speech in the House was a veritable triumph.

Among those who listened to it in the Galleries were educational experts like Lord Haldane, Lord Greve, Lord Gainsford, Sir John Brunner, Sir Robert Morant, Mr. G. F. Scott, and Mr. A. E. Hunter. On the Government Bench were two ex-Ministers of Education, Mr. McKenna and Mr. Birrell.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

So far as I can learn in Spanish quarters here, says the London correspondent of the Manchester Guardian, writing on 14th ultimo, it would be unwise to expect that the present example of ruthless torpedoing by the Germans will result in Spain entering the war. This is not because the majority in Spain do not sympathise with the Allies, but arises out of the naval, economic, and political situation in Spain. There is, too, the point to which I have already referred—that Spaniards for the past two years have been looking forward to the part that Spain will play in the settlement of the war. Since America came into war, leaving Spain at the leading neutral, this desire has taken stronger root. It is, of course, possible for Germany, by her submarine propaganda, to blow all these ideas out of Spaniards' heads and to bring about the political conditions necessary for the waging of war, but that time is not yet. It has been left to Cuba to be the first Spanish-speaking nation to join the Allies. Of the South American Republics Uruguay is thought the most likely to be next to take decisive steps.

There is great competition for the possession of pens which have an historic interest, and it is not surprising to hear that since war broke out many Americans have been angling after the pen with which the Kaiser signed the mobilisation order which brought about hostilities. The pen was a gold one, and the Kaiser has decided to present it to a German museum of war relics, where doubtless it will receive the adoration or condemnation of future German generations. A still more interesting historical souvenir will be the pen with which the treaty of peace is signed, and we may assume that competition for it will be still greater. The last peace treaty—that which followed the Balkan war—was signed with a pen belonging to Dr. E. J. Dillon, the famous foreign correspondent. One of the most valuable pens in the world is that which was some time ago in the possession of Mr. Isaac B. Reed, of New York, who refused an offer of \$350 for it. It was made from a carved box in which George Washington, when a young man, kept the lenses of his surveying instruments, the wood of which once formed the lid of the captain's desk on the Mayflower. The value of the pen was enhanced by the fact that it was used by Lincoln and Grant.

The reported discovery of a "long-lost Raphael" may revive the unanswerable question of what is the truly moral or sportsmanlike thing to do when accident reveals unsuspected value in a recent purchase. In the particular case it appears that a dealer bought in a saleroom what was supposed to be a copy; he sold it to a customer, who sent it to be cleaned; the cleaner cleaned off the picture and found another underneath, and experts declared it to be a Raphael. Most people would agree that in such a case there is no need to water down your luck. It is unearned increment certainly, but we want a little fun left in the word, and sudden strokes of luck must not yield entirely to a rigid sense of justice. Doubtless the fortunate owner will not be excusing in his next transaction with the dealer, he will pay the picture-cleaner on the higher scale, and he will ask the experts to dinner and give them potatoes and meat. Will he go further and make a close inquiry into all the circumstances, in order to ascertain where, if at all, meriting discovery or misfortune in loss should receive reward? And then when he had treated everybody with princely generosity, a more powerful set of experts might say that it was not a Raphael after all.

A pictorial contemporary has just made an astounding discovery. It attributes the famous rhyme about the "Raggs of Bannock" to Thomas a Kempis. "The Raggs," says the "Journal," "were a very ancient family even in his day." No doubt, but there is evidently a little confusion with Thomas the Rhymer, the Raggs couple, he has not any more traditions.

A GIRL ATTACKED.

Robbed While Returning from School.

The story of how a little girl—the seven-year-old daughter of Dr. Kew—was stopped and robbed by a Chinese, as she was going home from school yesterday afternoon, was told in the Police Court this morning, by Inspector Sim.

The defendant, a man of the coolie class, was charged with highway robbery with violence. Inspector Sim stated that Dr. Kew's little girl was proceeding home from school yesterday afternoon, at about four o'clock, and was going along Broadwood Road. When she got to the end, by the house of Mr. Thomson, the late Colonial Treasurer, the man appeared, and, going up to the girl, picked her up and carried her off into the bushes about twenty yards away. The girl was wearing, at the time, a gold chain with two gold ornaments attached, and the man tried to pull it off. The girl was screaming out, and the house boy of Dr. Kew, who usually went to meet the girl coming home from school, happened to be just passing Mr. Thomson's house, and, hearing the screaming and seeing the man, he ran after him. The chain got caught in the child's dress, and one of the ornaments was found about a couple of yards away. The coolie chased the man for 150 yards, and, when he caught him, a struggle ensued, during which both men fell down a ditch eight feet deep. They got up and another fight ensued, the man getting away, with the coolie still chasing him. They went right down the hill and got into some gardens opposite the Victoria School, another struggle taking place here. The coolie eventually secured his man in Leighton Hill Road, and took him to the station.

His Worship (Mr. J. R. Wood):—So the coolie practically arrested him without resistance? Inspector Sim:—Yes. We all went back later—Dr. Kew, the little girl, the coolie and myself, and we found the other ornament on the footpath some way away.

His Worship:—Was the little girl hurt? Inspector Sim:—She was a bit scratched about the neck, and, of course, very much frightened.

To allow the attendance of Dr. Kew, his Worship adjourned the case until to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

Trial of Indian Contractor Resumed.

At the Criminal Sessions this morning, before Sir William Rees Davies and a jury, the case was continued in which an Indian named Ka Ram Din is charged with the fraudulent misappropriation of \$2,250 entrusted to him by a Chinese woman named Lai Wai-sim, of 10, Chancery Lane.

Mr. Gitter, secretary of the land syndicate concerned, went into the box and said that he had been secretary of the syndicate since the beginning of 1914. At that time nearly all the lots were taken, but certain lots remained unrolled, for which the syndicate were looking for buyers. Work on the land had not begun and he was looking for a contractor to prepare the land for building purposes, and with this in view he invited tenders. Later he met the defendant, who was appointed contractor in June, 1915, his tender of \$19,300 for site formation being accepted. Before the contract was signed, defendant paid a visit to his office with a Chinese woman, who he said would become a purchaser. The woman paid \$200 as part of the purchase money respecting Lot No. 2. Witness told the defendant and the woman what the full price of the land was, and he took the money in her name, giving her a receipt, but he had nothing further.

After further evidence, the hearing was again adjourned.

SZE YAP S.S. CO.

Reduction of Capital Confirmed.

Before the Chief Justice, at the Supreme Court this morning, the Sze Yap S.S. Co., Ltd., made application for confirmation of a resolution for the reduction of the Company's capital from \$1,000,000 to \$400,000.

The Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., made the petition, asking the Court to confirm the reduction of capital of the Company, which had been duly passed and confirmed by special resolutions at extraordinary general meetings of the Company. The nominal capital of the Company was \$400,000, in shares of \$25 each, making 16,000 shares, of which 20,000 shares were issued and 20,000 shares unissued. The reduction scheme was (a) that the issued shares be reduced by returning to the shareholders \$5 per share, making a nominal value of \$20 per share instead of \$25; and (b) that the unissued shares be cancelled. There was one creditor, the plaintiff in an action against the Company for \$150,000, for alleged breach of contract. That was the Company's only liability, and the Company entirely denied it, also saying that the claim was excessive. However, the Company recognised that the amount must be secured, and negotiations were about to do so by mortgaging the Company's ships. If an agreement could not be reached, they would have to come to Court again under Section 50, sub-section 3, to have the Court fix the amount. Therefore the Company merely asked the Court at present to confirm the reduction, subject to and conditional upon this security being arranged.

His Lordship made the order as asked, including the usual requirements as to advertising and fixing a month as the period after which the words "and reduced" may be discontinued from the name of the Company.

TERRIBLE MANILA AFFAIR.

Naval Man Killed by Shark.

The existence of sharks of the man-eating variety in Manila Bay was forcibly confirmed on Thursday evening, says the Manila Bulletin of the 2nd inst., when Oiler Ery of the torpedo boat destroyer Dale met a horrible and sudden death from the attack of one of them as he was quietly swimming his way to Manila from Cavite. The encounter was but too brief, but the monster's work was complete, for from the evidence of the medical officers who examined his body when it was taken to the Canacao hospital, he must have died almost instantly, after the first onset of the ocean tiger. His remains will repose at the Canacao naval cemetery.

What lent more horror to the fatality was that the onset of the sea monster was witnessed by persons who were unable to give him aid, for the encounter between Ery and the shark took place while he was within sight of the Torpedo boat Monterey, anchored in the bay.

From what could be learned of the occurrence, it appears that Ery, who is stationed at Cavite, and who is known as one of the best long distance swimmers in the U.S. Navy, was on his way to Manila swimming, no notice having been paid to his undertaking this great distance on account of his fame as a swimmer.

He had apparently covered a great distance when he was rushed by the sea monster as he was within sight of the Monterey at the time. Those on board the fighting vessel, who saw his approach, drag him down, and for the time being, only bloody eddies marked the place where he had disappeared.

When the boat from the Monterey which had been hastily lowered came to the scene, no sign of him was at first visible, but after a few circles being made around the place, he came to the surface once more, but it was apparent to everyone that he was dead. An examination made of the body disclosed the fact that he had been disembowelled.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Four Questions by Mr. Pollock.

The Legislative Council meets to-morrow, when the Hon. Mr. E. H. Pollock, K.C., will ask—Is the Government taking any, and, if so, what steps to provide the public with bathing facilities at North Point and West Point as in previous years?

Mr. Pollock will also put the following questions:—

1. Did the Government from the year 1914 till the beginning of the year 1917, or during some other and, if so, what period, reserve a certain site at Sam-shuipo as the site of the Sam-shuipo Market?

2. Has the Government recently, and, if so, when, changed the site of such Market to a new site?

3. From what person did the Government obtain such new site and was such new site obtained by the Government giving the former site of the Market in exchange to such person? Is such person the owner of several, and, if so, how many Lots facing such new site? What are the Lot Numbers and areas of such Lots? Do not such Lots practically surround such new site on three sides thereof?

The orders of the day are as follows:—

First reading of a Bill intituled An Ordinance to amend the Special Police Reserve Ordinance, 1914, and to remove doubts as to the effect of proclamations made under section 10 of the said Ordinance.

Second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to authorise the Appropriation of a Supplementary Sum of Two hundred and ninety-one thousand two hundred and seventy-three Dollars and ninety-seven Cents to defray the Charges of the year 1916.

Second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to amend the law relating to trading with the enemy and the export of prohibited goods.

Second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to repeal the North Borneo Extradition Ordinance, 1896.

Second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to amend further the War Loan Ordinance, 1916.

Second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to provide for a temporary increase in the rates for the special purpose of increasing the contributions of the Colony to His Majesty's Government towards the expenses of the present war.

RETIRING ON PENSION.

Presentations to Inspector Watson.

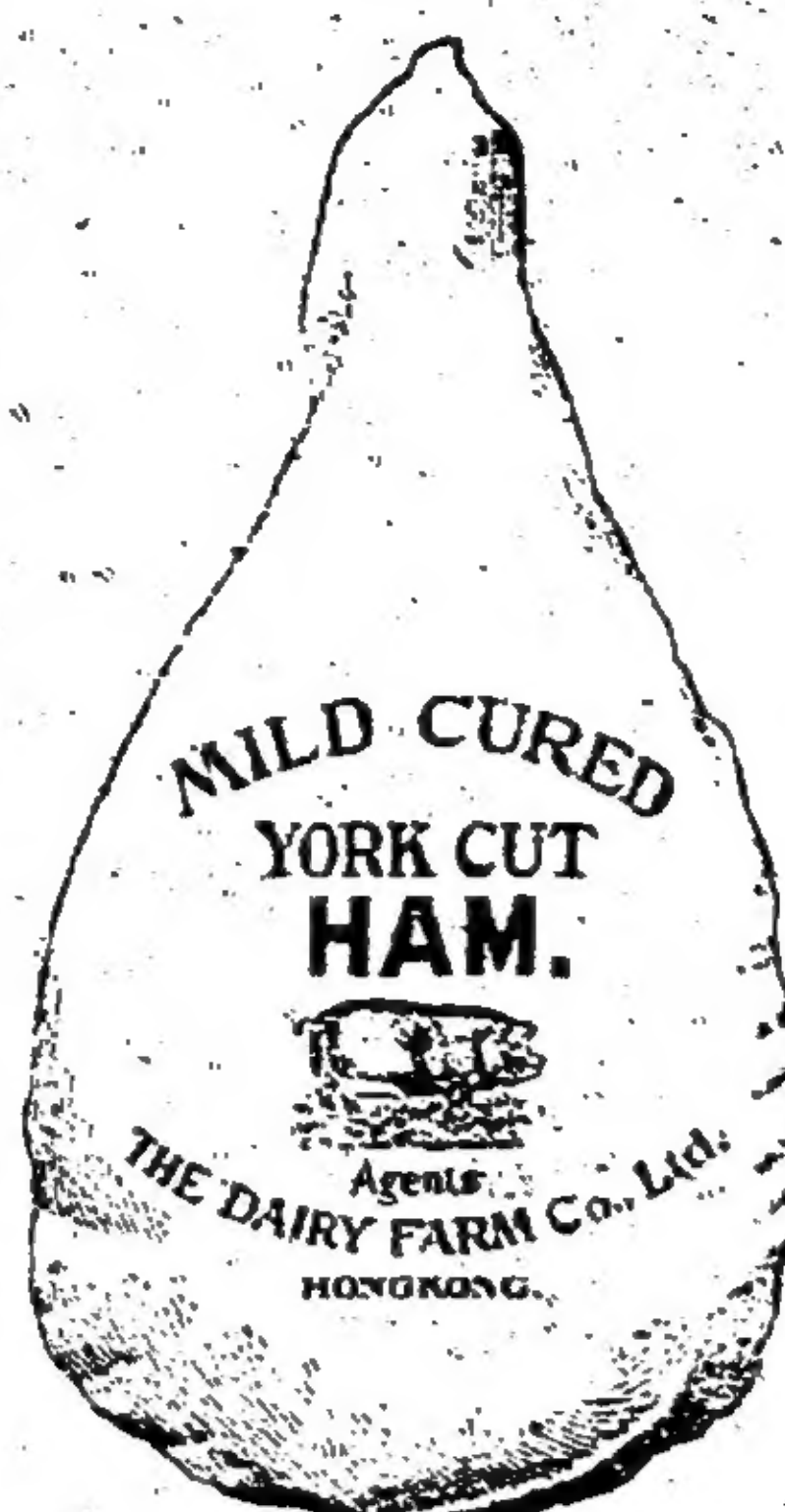
Inspector A. Watson, of the Sanitary Board, who, after residing in the Colony for thirty years, is soon proceeding Home on pension, was made a presentation by his brother officers in the Sanitary Department this morning, the heartiest of good wishes being extended to him on his well-deserved retirement.

Inspector Watson came to the Colony in 1887 and was promoted to Acting Sergeant soon after. Having been appointed Assistant Inspector of Markets in 1895, he was put in charge of the Animal Depot, and has held the rank of senior inspector since 1902. During his residence, he has gained a wide circle of friends, and he takes with him the best wishes of all. A farewell dinner was given to Inspector Watson by the Chinese Butchers' Guild at the Lo Yuen restaurant last evening.

This morning, in presenting the departing Inspector with a travelling clock, a case of pipes and a pouch, Mr. E. V. Carmichael, the Head of the Sanitary Board, wished him a happy and long retirement.

In returning thanks, Mr. Watson said he had been for thirty years in the Colony, and it was like leaving Home. He expressed his thanks to the various seniors he had worked under, for the help and advice they had given him, and also to his colleagues.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.



ABSOLUTELY

THE BEST IN THE COLONY.

AMERICA'S NEW ARMY.

Anti-Conscription Propaganda Revealed.

The Man to Bulletin publishes the following telegram:—

Washington, June 1.—Dispatches from Kansas City, Topeka, and Columbus, Ohio, tell of steps already taken by the authorities to round up all suspects who are believed to be connected with anti-conscription propaganda.

It is stated that a dozen arrests have already been made on charges of having conspired to aid in a movement to resist the military draft, and from the evidence which has thus far been collected officials believe that the plot, undoubtedly stirred up and financed by German agents in this country, is nationwide.

ARE THESE YOUR SYMPTOMS?

Do you find your breath bad in the morning, a bad taste in the mouth, a coated tongue? Are you constipated, mentally sluggish, dizzy, bilious? If so try



They act with prompt efficiency as gently as nature. Of chemists, or post free 60 cents the trial, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 28 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—POSITION BY YOUTH as Stenographer, bookkeeper, as general office assistant. Apply Box 1289 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

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NOTICE is hereby given that from this date MR. SETH EVANS HODGE, Manager for South China, is authorised to sign per pro the Northwest Trading Company, Limited.

(Sgd.) Per Pro NORTHWEST TRADING CO., LTD. FRANK HAMILTON SAWYER. 1st Vice-President.

Hongkong Dated the 6th day of June, 1917.

G. R. NOTICE.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS.

IT IS HEREBY notified that on and after MONDAY, the 11th instant, the supply of water by means of house service to houses connected with the Elder Main will be restored.

W. CHATHAM, Water Authority, Public Works Office, Hongkong, 6th June, 1917.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL HONGKONG.

For THREE NIGHTS Only, June 12th, 13th & 14th.

FAREWELL VISIT.

Maurice E. BANDMAN Presents

THE BANDMAN OPERA CO. (1917)

in the following London Successes.

Tuesday June 12th	The Phenomenal Success "THE HAPPY DAY." From Daly's Theatre.
Wednesday June 13th	"THE MERRY WIDOW."
Thursday June 14th	"THE GIRL IN THE TAXI."

Booking at MOUTRIE'S.

Prices as usual. Commencing at 9.15 P.M.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—Kowloon, FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED ROOM. Board if desired. Apply 6, Victoria View.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—34 H.P. A.J.S. MOTOR CYCLE—1916. 3 Speed countershaft model. In perfect running order. Has not been ridden 500 miles. Can be seen at any time by appointment. Cost £75.00. Apply J. E. "Hongkong Telegraph."

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ALSO SHIRTS, BELTS, SHOES, SOFT COLLARS, SUN HELMETS.

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Mr. HARRY TATE IN HIS FAMOUS LAUGHTER-MAKING SKETCHES.

L 1046 "The Steamer Scene" From "Joyland" Parts 1 & 2

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WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS

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SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE.

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LONDON & BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare and a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.

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Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.E. V. D. Parr,
Superintendent.CANADIAN PACIFIC
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To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

EMPRESS OF ASIA. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

30,625 tons displacement. 30,625 tons displacement.
Electric Heat in Every Cabin. Electric Light in Every Berth.
One, Two and Three-Room Suites with Private Bath.
Laundry—Gymnasium—Verandah Cafe.

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11,000 tons displacement. 12,000 tons displacement.
Twin Screw Steel Steamships, with Modern Accommodations.
Excellent Table. Reduced First Class Fare.

S.S. "Monteagle" calls at Moji instead of Nagasaki. All STEAMERS call at Shanghai both East and West Bound.

Through Bills of Lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Ry. to all Overland Points in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Ports, European Ports and the West Indies.

For information as to Rate of Freight, Passage, etc. apply to Agents:

HONGKONG—MANILA—SHANGHAI—NAGASAKI—MOJI—KOBE—YOKOHAMA.
J. R. SHAW, General Agent, Passenger Department, Hong Kong. J. H. WALLACE, General Agent, Hong Kong. TELEPHONE 42.

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Regular Service Between
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The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

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Hongkong, Mar. 21, 1917.

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100, 100B, DEL VORUL ROAD.

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration

Sailing Date

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
LONDON via Singa- pore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Madeira.		
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via Koo- lung, S'hai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimizu & Yoko- hama.	Kamakura Maru Capt. Shirai T. 12,500 Shidzuoka Maru Capt. Noma T. 12,500	FRI, 8th June, at noon. WED, 20th June, at noon.
SHANGHAI and Kobe		
SHANGHAI Kobe and Yokohama	Suwa Maru Capt. Sekine T. 21,000	MON, 18th June, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Kirin Maru Capt. Sakaki T. 8,000	SATURDAY, 16th June.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Aisuta Maru Capt. Itsuno T. 16,000	MONDAY, 2nd July, at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda T. 9,600	FRI, 15th June, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe	Totomi Maru Capt. Kamada T. 8,000	THURSDAY, 7th June.
SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe	Rangoon Maru Capt. Kobayashi T. 8,900	SATURDAY, 9th June.
Kobe and Yoko- hama		

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Wireless Telegraphy.
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B. MORI, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.
Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement Tons & Speed	Leave Hongkong
Nippon Maru	11,000 - 15 knots	12th June.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	22nd June.
Persia Maru	9,000 - 14 knots	3rd July.
Korea Maru	18,000 - 18 knots	17th July.
Siberia Maru	18,000 - 18 knots	27th July.
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	10th Aug.

1st class to London, G\$348. (27L100), return G\$679. (£122).
to San Francisco, G\$250, return G\$437.50.

*For this voyage the Persia Maru will call at Honolulu.

Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES & TOURISTS.

*ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal

Mail lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

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VIA JAPAN PORTS, SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, ILOILO, LOS ANGELES.

Steamer Tons & Speed Leave Hongkong

Anyo Maru 18,500 - 15 knots 11th Sept.

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

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OF THE

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Monthly Service between

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Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.

Subject to change without Notice.

S.S. Tjisondari 19th June. S.S. Bintang 12th July.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of

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Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points

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WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

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JUNE 23, SEPTEMBER 5, 1917.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER

SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

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SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	8th June at 4 p.m.
PAKHOF & HAIPHONG	Kailong	7th June at noon.
SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	7th June at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Tamsui	9th June at 4 p.m.
NEOWHANG	Anhui	9th June at 4 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENSIN	Meichow	10th June at d'light.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

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MANILA LINE—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinua," "Taming," and "Teau." Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amidsips; Electric fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck Aft, on "Taming" & "Teau." SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. S.S. "Anhui," "Chenau," "Sunang," "Yingchow," "Shantung," and "Sinkiang," with excellent accommodation, electric light and fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Telephone No. 34.
Hongkong June 5, 1917.

Agents.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tjitaroom		6th June	12th June	SHANGHAI
Tjiluwong		9th June	14th June	Kobe via Moji
Tjikini		2nd July	8th July	SHANGHAI
Tjibodas		27th June	3rd July	Kobe

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574. York Building. (15)

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOSHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships. Captain

Haitan ... A. E. Hodgins ... TUES, 12th June, at noon.

Haihong ... J. W. Evans ... FRI, 15th June, at noon.

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Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near

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For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,

General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI	Wingsang	Fri, 8th June at d'light.
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat, 9th June at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Tues, 12th June at noon.
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat, 16th June at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and

Panama.

Remaining from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and

carry a fully qualified surgeon.

HANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes

calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommo-

dation, and the up tickets can be obtained for Swatow and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accom-

modation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hanoi when

indicated.

BORNEO LINE—Two sailings per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by steamers having up-to-

date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kadat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dato.

TIENSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tiensin

calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settle-

ment, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports

with their Photographs and description a fixed thereto.

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General Managers.

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TOURIST AGENTS.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

Inflated Prices of Vessels.

The universal shortage of tonnage has, as is well known, forced up prices of vessels, and some extraordinary prices were paid during the latter part of last year. We give here a few instances. A Japanese ship, built in 1917 for £3800, was re-sold at £150,000. An English steamer, built in 1903, at a cost of £40,000, re-sold in 1904 at £11,500 was again sold during December at the price of £263,000. Another steamer, built in Japan in 1898, was sold in 1914 in the early spring at £24,500, and was re-sold quite recently at £175,000. A very old vessel of 4,500 tons, built in 1892, sold in 1908 for £15,500, realised the other day £119,000.

America and Load Line Regulations.

A committee of shipbuilders and shipowners appointed in the United States to consider the necessity for formulating rules to govern the loading of ships has recommended that the British rules for load-lines, be adopted for American ocean-going vessels, and that the subject be studied further for American coastwise, lake, bay, and sound vessels. In September last we suggested that if the United States was seriously searching for load-line regulations the British rules would form a very good basis, and their adoption for ocean-going vessels is distinctly complimentary to this country. Some of the statements in the report of the American committee are of interest. It remarks that in view of the exhaust ve investigation conducted by the British authorities it is unnecessary to repeat the same work in America, and it adds that it is generally conceded in maritime circles that the present load-lines, as established by the British practice in general, render vessels safe and seaworthy. The criticism, however, is made that the British tables at present in use are somewhat cumbersome and would need revision. This, of course, has been felt for some time in this country, and a British committee has already reported on the matter. At the same time, it is suggested that a modified set of rules which can be much more easily and equitably applied than the present ones. These rules will undoubtedly come into force after the war.

Empire Ports and Harbours.

In view of the attention which is being paid to questions of standardisation no little interest attaches to the reference made by Lord D'Abernon at the meeting of the Institution of Naval Architects to the proposals put forward by the Dominions Royal Commission, of which he is chairman, for the development of the ports and harbours of the Empire on a common policy, says the "Times". Sir John Biles in a report to the Commission emphasises the truth which is sometimes overlooked that the whole question of sea transport is largely governed by the existence of sufficient and suitable harbour accommodation. If only one of the harbours is inadequate to the needs of a particular sea route the restriction thus imposed upon the size of ships in service on that route must prejudicially affect not merely the trade of the port in question, but of all ports served by the same line of vessels. It is clear, therefore, that the development of each harbour up to the level of traffic requirements in respect to depth of water, width of entrances, and equipment, is not a matter of merely local concern. The point made by Lord D'Abernon was that the action recommended in connection with Empire harbour developments is typical of standardisation in the best sense of that expression, in that it aims in attaining general progress at the cost of the possible sacrifice of personal views or individual demands. In the immediate future the needs of the Empire will demand the maximum development of easy, rapid, and economical communication, and an appeal is made to the Institution of Naval Architects to take an active interest in the scheme of harbour developments put forward, and if necessary to make suggestions for enlarging and perhaps modifying the plans which may shortly take definite shape.

NOTICES.

WELLS FARGO & CO.
EXPRESS.

FORWARDERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE
WORLD. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE
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KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO.)

This vessel plies regularly between HONGKONG & BELAWAN
DELI (Sumatra) via Swatow.
Next Sailings from Hongkong:

This vessel has excellent saloon accommodation for a limited
number of passengers, is fitted with all modern conveniences
and carries a duly qualified surgeon.
For freight and passage apply to—
York Building, Tel. 1574. **JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.**
Hongkong, 30th Dec., 1916. Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
U. S. MAIL LINE.

Operating the new First Class Steamers
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA"
14,000 tons Each.
Hongkong to San Francisco,
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most Comfortable Route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong.

S.S. "ECUADOR" For dates of sailing apply
S.S. "COLOMBIA" at Company's Office.
S.S. "VENEZUELA"

These steamers have the most modern equipment including over
head electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS &
Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special
care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.
Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian
Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd.
For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc.,
Apply to—
Company's Office in
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,
Chater Road.
Telephone No. 141.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO
& WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., & CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Single Fare by Night Steamer \$ 7.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for return by day steamer) 12.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer 6.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer 11.00

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

WEDNESDAY, 6th JUNE, 1917.
10.00 p.m. Kinshan. | 4.00 p.m. Fatshan.

THURSDAY, 7th JUNE, 1917.

8.00 a.m. Fatshan. | 8.00 a.m. Heungshan.
10.00 p.m. Heungshan. | 4.30 p.m. Kinshan.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. Taishan Tons 2,008. | S.S. Sui Tai Tons 1,651.

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok
Street Wharf. Sundays, at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's
Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 10th JUNE, 1917.

The Company's Steamship
"TAISHAN."

Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at
9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.
S.S.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30
a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

The attention of the Public is drawn to special facilities afforded by the Police
Department of the Macao Government. Passes are issued at the Police Station
facing the Company's Wharf thus obviating delay and trouble in having to apply at
this Head Police Station for permits.
Fares: Saloon, Single \$3, Return \$5.

FARES AS USUAL.

MACAO-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "SUI TAI"

Leaves Macao for Canton every Monday, Wednesday and
Friday at 9 p.m. and Canton to Macao every Tuesday, Thursday
and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.,
AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. SAINAM 588 tons, and S.S. NANNING 569 tons.

One of the above Steamer leaves Canton for Wuchow every
Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other
leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Bound
trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice
versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI.
These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted
throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sundays excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—
HONGKONG, CANTON, & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
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"NEDERLAND" ROYAL MAIL LINE.

(STOOMVAART MAATSCHAPPY "NEDERLAND")

"ROTTERDAM LLOYD" ROYAL MAIL LINE.

(STOOMVAART MAATSCHAPPY "ROTTERDAMSHE LLOYD")

JOINT SERVICE

between NETHERLAND'S EAST INDIES, SINGAPORE,
HONGKONG and SAN FRANCISCO.

Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via Nagasaki,
Yokohama and Honolulu:

Steamers. to sail.
"PRINSES JULIANA" 23rd June.

These superior passenger steamers have accommodation for first
and second class saloon passengers.

For further particulars please apply to—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN-LIJN.

Agents:—JAVA PACIFIC MAIL SERVICE.

NOTICE.

THOS. COOK & SON.

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Cook's "FAR EASTERN" TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE,
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of the World, will be forwarded free on application.

Telegraphic address "COUPON." **THOS. COOK & SON,**
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also SHANGHAI, PEKING, YOKOHAMA, MANILA,
Chief Office—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

NOTICES.

**MITSUBISHI COSHI
KAISHA.**
(MITSUBISHI CO.)
COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF
TAKASIMA, OCHI, MUTAGE, KISHI-
DAKE, YOSHINO, HOJO, NAMA-
ZUTA, SATO, KANADA, SHINHEI,
KAMIMARU, SIBAI, and OTSUKA
Collieries.
Agents for SAKITO COAL.

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OSAKA, KURE, TOKYO, YOKO-
HAMA, NAGOYA, TSUBUGA, VIAD-
VOSTOCK, HANKOW, PEKING,
LONDON, NEW YORK, SHANGHAI,
HONGKONG, HAIPHONG and
CANTON.

Cable Address:—"IWASAKI"
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ern Union and Bentley's.

AGENTS:—
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ING & CO., MANILA—Messrs.
MACONDRAY & CO., SINGA-
PORE—Messrs. BORNBO CO.,
LTD. GLASGOW—Messrs. A.R.
BROWN, McFARLANE & CO., LTD.

For Particulars, apply to—
K. KATO,
Manager,
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PIPING & ORGANS REPAIRED, TUNED
& REGULATED. GASES RE-POLISHED.
WORK & FINISH GUARANTEED.
LOWEST CHARGES CONSISTENT
WITH BEST WORKMANSHIP. ESTI-
MATES GIVEN ON REQUEST.

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WITH US: OUR CHARGE IS
2 CENTS
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DOLLAR DIRECTORY CO.
Pedder Street, Telephone 1906.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE.
Just arrived, Fresh assorted
American Sweets & Fry's
Chocolates.

CONSIGNEES

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

S.S. "NIPPON MARU."

From SAN FRANCISCO, via
HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS
and MANILA.

The above named steamer
having arrived, consignees of
cargo are hereby notified to
send in their Bills of Lading for
countersignature, and to take
immediate delivery of cargo from
alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered
on 5th June, at 5 p.m., will
be landed at consignees' risk and
expense, and delivery must then
be taken from the Company's
Godown.

Storage charges will be assessed
on all cargo remaining un-
delivered on 9th June, at 5 p.m.

No Fire Insurance whatever
will be effected.

No Claims will be recognised
after the goods have left the
Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged cargo
will be landed into the Company's
Godown, where they will be
examined on 13th June, at 10 a.m.

No Claim will be recognised if
filed after the 23rd June, 1917.

T. DAIGO,
Agent

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1917.

MOVEMENTS OF
STEAMERS.

The China Mail Steamship Co.'s S.S.
CHINA sailed from San Francisco on
Thursday, May 17th, and may be expected
to arrive in Hongkong on or about June
15th, 1917.

NOTICE.

SINCON & CO.

Established A.D. 1850.
IRON, STEEL, METAL AND HARD-
WARE MERCHANTS, Wholesale
and Retail, Importers, Exporters,
General Contractors and Shipbuilders.
Nos. 23, 25, and
27, West Street, (Opposite the
Police Station, and
at the corner of the
Police Station and
the
Police Station).

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Destination. Vessel's Name. For Freight Apply To. To be Dis- patched.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

Victoria, B.C. & Japan	Kamakura M.	N. Y. K.	8, June
San Francisco via Japan	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	12, June
San Francisco via Japan	Tsiondari	J. C. J. L.	19, June
Victoria B.C. & Japan	Shidzuoka M.	N. Y. K.	20, June
San Francisco via Japan	Shinyo M.	T. K. K.	22, June
San Francisco via Japan	P. Juliana	J. C. J. L.	23, June
San Francisco via Japan	China	C. M. S. S.	23, June
San Francisco via Japan	Persia M.	T. K. K.	3, July
San Francisco via Japan	Bintang	J. C. J. L.	12, July
San Francisco via Japan	Korea M.	T. K. K.	17, July
San Francisco via Japan	Sibers M.	T. K. K.	27, July
San Francisco via Japan	Tenyo M.	T. K. K.	10, Aug.
San Francisco via Japan	China	P. M. S. S.	5, Sept.
San Francisco via Japan	Anyo M.	T. K. K.	11, Sept.

JAPAN AND COAST PORTS

Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Taming	B. & S.	6, June
Shanghai	Sinkiang	B. & S.	7, June
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Totomi M.	N. Y. K.	7, June
Pakhoi & Haiphong	Kaifong	B. & S.	7, June
Shanghai	Wingsang	J. M. Co.	8, June
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Rangoon M.	N. Y. K.	9, June
Manila	Loonzang	J. M. Co.	9, June
Shanghai	Tamsui	B. & S.	9, June
Newchwang	Anhui	B. & S.	9, June
Weihaiwei and Tientsin	Huichow	B. & S.	10, June
Sardakan	Mausang	J. M. Co.	12, June
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haikan	D. L. Co.	12, June
Shanghai	Tjitaroom	J. C. J. L.	12, June
Kobe	Tjiliwong	J. C. J. L.	14, June
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	15, June
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haihong	D. L. Co.	15, June
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Kirin M.	N. Y. K.	15, June
Manila	Yuensang	J. M. Co.	16, June
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Suwa M.	N. Y. K.	18, June
Kobe	Atsuta M.	N. Y. K.	2, July
Shanghai	Tjibodas	J. C. J. L.	3, July
	Tjikini	J. C. J. L.	9, July

CONSIGNEES

JAVA-CHINA JAPAN LIJN.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Joint Service
of the

"NEDERLAND" AND
"ROTTERDAM LLOYD"
Royal Mail Lines.

THE Steamship

"REMBRANDT."

having arrived from SAN
FRANCISCO, consignees of cargo
are hereby notified that all
goods are being landed at their
risk into the hazardous and/or
extra-hazardous godowns of the
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf &
Godow Co., Ltd. whence and/or
from the wharves delivery may
be obtained.

No claim will be admitted af-
ter the goods have left the go-
dows, and all goods remaining
undelivered after noon the tenth
of June 1917, will be subject to
rent.

All claims against the steamer
must be presented to the under-
signed on or before the 14th June,
1917, or they will not be recog-
nized.

All broken, chafed and damag-
ed goods are to be left in the
Godown, where they will be
examined on the 10th June, 1917,
at 10 a.m. by the Company's
Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard &
Douglas.

No Fire Insurance, whatsoever
has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter-
signed by

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Agents.

Hongkong, June 4th, 1917.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE.

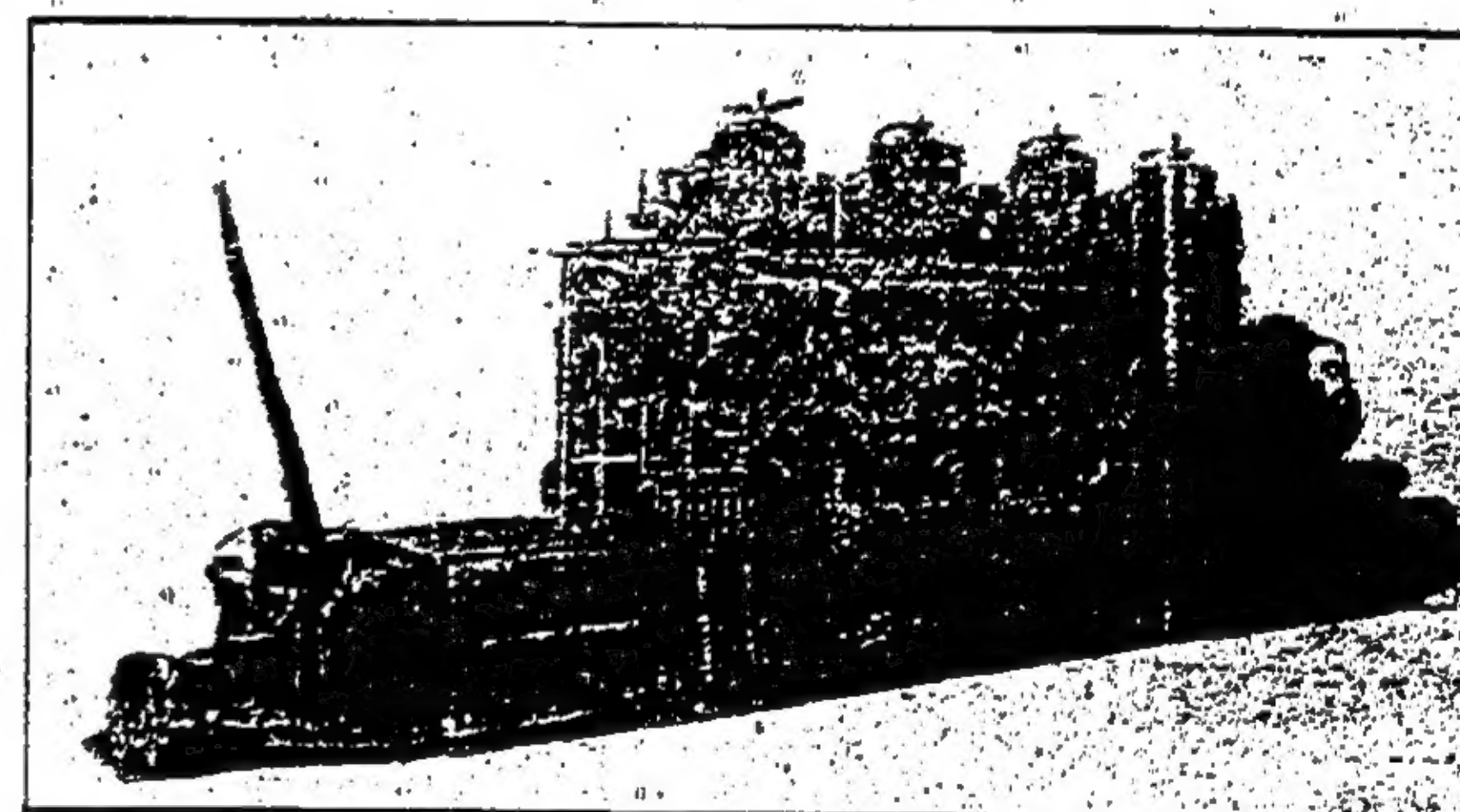
Just arrived, Large Shipments of
Choicest Hams.

W. C. HUMPHREYS & CO.

Machinery Department,

5 Duddell Street.

CONTRACTS TAKEN FOR COMPLETE EQUIP-
MENT & ERECTION OF FACTORIES.



ESTIMATES GIVEN FOR MOVEMENT
FOR ALL PURPOSES.

Sole Agents in the far East for BOLINDER'S Crude Oil Engines.

ENGINES & SPARE PARTS IN STOCK.

Most reliable and economical Engines of this Class in the Market.

Suitable for Marine, Mining, Industrial & Municipal purposes.

5 B. H. P. to 500 B. H. P.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Codes Used At: A.B.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering, First and Second Edition; Western Union and Watkins.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers.

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained
workmen under expert European supervision.
All classes of light Steel work manufactured by the above process.
Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c. &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:

RANGE OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH OF DOCK MEASURE	DEPTH OF DOCK MEASURE	HEIGHT OF DOCK MEASURE	PORT OPEN		RANGE OF TIDE	
				UNHURRY MEASURE	MEASURE	MEASURE	MEASURE
KOWLOON							
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 4 Dock, Kowloon	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 5 Dock, Kowloon	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 6 Dock, Kowloon	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 7 Dock, Kowloon	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 8 Dock, Kowloon	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 9 Dock, Kowloon	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 10 Dock, Kowloon	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 11 Dock, Kowloon	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 12 Dock, Kowloon	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 13 Dock, Kowloon	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 14 Dock, Kowloon	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 15 Dock, Kowloon	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 16 Dock, Kowloon	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 17 Dock, Kowloon	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 18 Dock, Kowloon	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 19 Dock, Kowloon	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 20 Dock, Kowloon	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'
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No. 22 Dock, Kowloon	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 23 Dock, Kowloon	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 24 Dock, Kowloon	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 25 Dock, Kowloon	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 26 Dock, Kowloon	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 27 Dock, Kowloon	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 28 Dock, Kowloon	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 29 Dock, Kowloon	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 30 Dock, Kowloon	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 31 Dock, Kowloon	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 32 Dock, Kowloon	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 33 Dock, Kowloon	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 34 Dock, Kowloon	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 35 Dock, Kowloon	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 36 Dock, Kowloon	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 37 Dock, Kowloon	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 38 Dock, Kowloon	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 39 Dock, Kowloon	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'
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No. 42 Dock, Kowloon	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 43 Dock, Kowloon	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 44 Dock, Kowloon	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 45 Dock, Kowloon	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 46 Dock, Kowloon	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 47 Dock, Kowloon	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 48 Dock, Kowloon	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 49 Dock, Kowloon	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 50 Dock, Kowloon	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 51 Dock, Kowloon	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 52 Dock, Kowloon	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 53 Dock, Kowloon	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 54 Dock, Kowloon	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 55 Dock, Kowloon	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 56 Dock, Kowloon	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 57 Dock, Kowloon	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 58 Dock, Kowloon	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 59 Dock, Kowloon	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 60 Dock, Kowloon	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 61 Dock, Kowloon	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 62 Dock, Kowloon	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 63 Dock, Kowloon	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 64 Dock, Kowloon	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 65 Dock, Kowloon	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 66 Dock, Kowloon	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 67 Dock, Kowloon	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 68 Dock, Kowloon	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 69 Dock, Kowloon	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 70 Dock, Kowloon	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'
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No. 72 Dock, Kowloon	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'
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No. 76 Dock, Kowloon	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 77 Dock, Kowloon	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 78 Dock, Kowloon	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 79 Dock, Kowloon	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 80 Dock, Kowloon	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 81 Dock, Kowloon	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 82 Dock, Kowloon	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 83 Dock, Kowloon	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 84 Dock, Kowloon	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 85 Dock, Kowloon	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 86 Dock, Kowloon	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 87 Dock, Kowloon	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 88 Dock, Kowloon	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 89 Dock, Kowloon	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 90 Dock, Kowloon	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 91 Dock, Kowloon	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 92 Dock, Kowloon	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 93 Dock, Kowloon	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 94 Dock, Kowloon	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 95 Dock, Kowloon	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 96 Dock, Kowloon	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 97 Dock, Kowloon	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 98 Dock, Kowloon	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 99 Dock, Kowloon	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 100 Dock, Kowloon	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'

TIN PLATE.

Embargo on Export from the United States.

Mr. F. Hamilton Sawyer, 1st Vice President of the Northwest Trading Co., writes as follows:—
Further to the article contributed by myself on 11th May, we are in receipt of reports from Washington, D. C. dated 3rd May as follows:—

"The food situation was foremost to-day in the Senate during debate on the Espionage Bill's provision to authorise the President to embargo exports.

"Immediate necessity of an embargo on tin plate for cans needed in preserving food products was urged.

"The embargo clause was opposed by some Senators as unconstitutional and because they contended Congress alone has the responsibility of ordering embargoes.

"The rising sentiment of Congress for legislation to meet the nation's food problem first broke out in the Senate yesterday in a debate that started over the high price of seeds, but developed into denunciations of food speculators with assertions that the best way to deal with them was to string them to lamp posts or put them behind prison bars.

"Senators from farming States denied that there is any real shortage of staple foods in the United States. Senator John Sharp Williams declared there had been a hysteria throughout the country and that the cause of high prices was largely psychological. He said he believed the German corruption fund recently unearthed in a federal court in New York may have been responsible. Word should go straight out from the Senate, Mr. Williams said, that there is no shortage of food. Senators Nelson and McCumber agreed that there is no reason to fear a shortage.

Under date of May 8th, our Seattle home states:—
"By a vote of 55 to 11, the Senate of the United States, has given authority to the President of the United States, with discretionary power to place embargoes on tin plate or tin containers for export.

"Continuation of traffic difficulties, labour troubles, high prices and shortage of materials in most industries, have rather complicated the situation during the past month, so that while business has not been retarded, neither has it advanced to any considerable extent. The volume of trade and industry compares favourably with recent months, and practically all lines report much greater activity than at this time last year."

MAY RAINFALL.

The rainfall for May as recorded at the Botanic Gardens is as follows:—

Date.	Inch.
1st	—
2nd	—
3rd	—
4th	—
5th	—
6th	—
7th	—
8th	—
9th	—
10th	—
11th	—
12th	—
13th	—
14th	—
15th	—
16th	—
17th	—
18th	—
19th	—
20th	—
21st	—
22nd	—
23rd	—
24th	—
25th	—
26th	—
27th	—
28th	—
29th	—
30th	—
31st	—
Total	9.31

Peak Church.

The Peak Church has been closed for repairs. It will probably open again on June 10, when the early service of Holy Communion will be held.

THE ERA OF THE TYPEWRITER.

The Passing of the Pen.

The Golden Day is foreseen by an English writer when humanity will become released from "the slavery of the archaic, laborious, untidy, slow, and thought-clogging pen." In place of the little nib that has been thought mightier than the sword he sees a "universal typewriter." For his own people the embargo put by exigencies of the shipping problem on the importation of the typewriter, dubbed by him that "little God-send to tilling humanity," is viewed as a means of hastening the golden day. For British inventors and manufacturers can now be spurred by this opportunity to place upon the market the universal typewriter that will cost only a few dollars. The writer, Mr. Twells Brix, proceeds in the *London Daily Mail* in a sort of prose ode to the prosaic instrument that is supposed to be tolerated for business but eschewed for any personal use:—

"One of the reforms of the half-working, efficiency-craving lean years in front of us will have to be the abolition of the pen. No one accustomed to using a typewriter ever uses a pen again willingly. People who use a typewriter harden their hearts to write with it even their most private letters. Their relatives and friends contend that the typewriter kills personality and individuality. They cease to tremble when they discover that typewritten letters are twice as long and 'newy,' and always legible. I know a man who proposed in a typewritten letter and was accepted in another typewritten letter. This marriage is not less happy than other men's."

"There are schools for typewriting, but one wonders what they have to teach. There is little to learn. Four years ago I sat down to my own beloved machine as an absolute novice. It was alarming for half an hour. The first complete sentence I wrote ran as follows:—

"I am a % L P % z l a r g o t ; J @ z i p i = a n d y n e w e t p y t o m." But I had so far mastered the typewriter that before the day was out I had typed a column for a page of the *Daily Mail*. In two days I could write faster than with the pen; in two weeks my typewriter had earned its cost in work that I would never have done except by its inspiration and ease.

"The sight of the keyboard of his typewriter inspires a writer just as the sight of the keyboard of a piano inspires a musician. It is a ludicrous superstition that typewriting cramps literary imagination or facility; just as ludicrous as the other superstition that typewritten letters contain no individuality of the writer. A logical extension of that latter absurd argument would be that the printing press destroys individuality and quality even more. But I have never heard any one yet say that Keats's 'Ode to the Nightingale' or Hamlet's 'Soliloquy' is literary dead mutton because they can not be read in the author's hand.

The pen, the horrible, sticky, toilsome pen, kills inspiration and balks work. Think of a workman's tool that is so awkward that the mere constant use of it incurs a muscular nervous disease! How many great works may not have been lost the world by 'writers' cramp'? What further glorious plays might not Shakespeare have written had he possessed a typewriter? I have always believed too, that the ignorance of his age of typewritten documents was the undoing of King John; he never would have signed Magna Carta had he been able to read what was in it.

"As long as there are checks and receipts to sign, autographs to be penned to letters, and dark places in the world where a typewriter can not be hired for a few pence, children will still have to learn the horrible task of the pen. But give them a chance in the keen days to come by teaching them to typewrite as a matter of routine."

The Water Supply.

On and after the 11th inst. the supply of water by means of house services to houses connected with the rider mains will be restored.

JAPAN'S SHIPPING INDUSTRY.

Baron Den's Optimistic Speech.

The following is the gist of the address delivered by Baron Den, Minister for Communications, at a reception held in his honour at the Oriental Hotel, Kobe, recently by people interested in the shipping industry:—"Prior to the outbreak of hostilities in Europe, Japan's maritime trade stood seventh in the world's list, but since the beginning of the war it has made tremendous progress. The mercantile fleet of Great Britain, on the other hand, seems to be suffering a great blow owing to the relentless submarine warfare waged by Germany. In the earlier stages of the war the ship-owners of Norway and the United States, in common with their Japanese confreres, cleared large profits by their ships, which travelled to all parts of the world. At present, however, Norwegian ship-owners do not seem to be reaping such large profits as they did at first. The shipping trade in the United States; on the other hand, has been making phenomenal progress, and American ship-owners are evidently aiming at capturing the maritime trade of the Pacific as well as the Atlantic. This is a matter that deserves the serious attention of the Japanese, and they must be urged to do their best for the development of Japan's shipping trade. It may be remarked, in passing, that the number of Japanese tramp steamers engaged in trade in European waters before the war was not more than half a dozen; but at present the number of such Japanese ships is put at about 50. According to the latest returns, the amount of specie that has flowed into Japan is estimated at more than 1,000 million yen. In other words, Japan's export-trade has been in a very prosperous condition. In these circumstances it is not surprising that the insufficiency of freight accommodation should be more and more felt, despite the building of new ships being pushed on with all possible speed. The only remedial measures available in the circumstances are the encouragement of shipbuilding and the raising of freight rates. The shipbuilding capacity of Japan has now advanced to 300,000 tons, though it was only 50,000 tons a few years ago. It is thought, however, that any further development of the industry will not be possible for the present unless Japan is enabled to obtain a less restricted supply of shipbuilding materials. There has been much discussion as to the advisability or otherwise of prohibiting the sale of steamers to foreign countries. In my opinion, there is no need for enacting a law for the purpose of preventing the export of ships. If Japan aspires to become a prominent country in maritime trade, there is no occasion for such a conservative policy as the prohibition of the sale of ships to foreign countries. Due care should, however, be exercised not to part with valuable ships at low prices, lest the demand for hold space be accentuated. With regard to the prospects of the shipping industry after the war, Marquis Okuma expressed a pessimistic view at a meeting of the Economic Investigation Council last year. I am, however, of opinion that there is no occasion for such pessimism. In America fears seem to be entertained as to the dumping of goods by Germany on the restoration of peace, and a consequent panic on the world's markets. Such a contingency, however, appears doubtful considering the great scarcity of materials for manufacturing that is felt in Germany. It is true that Germany has declared her intention to carry out the building of ships aggregating 1,500,000 tons, but this is nothing more than a 'bluff' inasmuch as Germany is destitute of materials, especially copper. If Japan succeeds in extending her commerce and her export trade is developed, the demand for hold space will be maintained and she will not suffer from a plethora of the tonnage. For the encouragement of the export trade, however, care should be exercised to keep the prices of commodities as low as possible, so as to keep down the cost of production."

IN THE ICY NORTH.

Nature's Children in the Great White North.

Some interesting first-hand information about the Eskimos appears in an article in the April number of the *Wireless World* entitled "Wireless with the Eskimos," by Douglas R. P. Coats, who kept a diary of his experiences while on a voyage to Baffin Land and Hudson's Bay on board the *Nascope*, a sealer and ice-breaker engaged in carrying supplies to various Hudson Bay stations in the far North.

Besides foodstuffs, clothing, and fuel for the men who battle with Nature on the fringe of civilization, the party took mail—which to many of them comes like Christmas, "but once a year." The *Nascope* also had on board a few passengers, including two ladies going to be married at York Factory, and a younger one returning to Rupert's House after six years at a boarding school.

Mr. Coats is evidently not enamoured of Nature's children in the Great White North. Just as the ship neared Baffin Land, he says, a large rowing-boat put out from the shore filled with Eskimo people of various ages and both sexes.

After the boat's load had swarmed aboard the *Nascope*, a group of native ladies posed for their photograph, earning for themselves the handsome reward of two ship's biscuits, a piece of which appeared to please them greatly, if one might judge by their haste in devouring them.

"Then," continues the writer, "our steward produced a large pan of particularly uninviting meat, and they gathered round like so many animals, taking the flesh in their hands tearing it as if they had not eaten for a month; and plastering their faces with the fat in the process."

"The odour from the skin of the hairy seal (in which most of them were dressed) is always objectionable, and combined with the stenches of people awaiting the warm weather for their annual dip, was positively nauseating."

On going ashore later Mr. Coats was amazed to note how little work was being done by the male Eskimo. "Everybody works but father," apparently, in this country (he says), the women doing nearly everything, smoking pipes while they pull and haul, and often with a baby tucked snugly away in the ample folds of their upper garment. The women, by the way, wear skin trousers and boots like the men mostly, though cotton and woollen skirts are occasionally favoured. Their "coats" are out with long tails behind and before—like the flowing coat-tail of a nigger minstrel. The tails are adorned with most wonderful collections of beads, pendants, and old spoons, often worked in patterns with surprising effect.

The Eskimo at home was rather a surprise. I was next taken to a wooden hut, which belched forth the Eskimo stench as we opened the door. There were four or five inhabiting the hut, and they lived in a state of semi-cleanliness, perhaps superior to many of our brethren in civilised surroundings. They all assumed the happy Eskimo smile as we entered their dwelling, and arose politely to their feet. Snowshoes and various sealskin garments hung upon the walls, while from the shadow in one corner protruded the horn of a phonograph! It seemed so utterly incongruous, this possession of an up-to-date marvel by a family who ate raw seal, and whose children delighted, most likely, in nothing better than chewing a piece of walrus hide, that I wanted to laugh. I had not heard then of the passionate love which the Eskimo has for music. In some regions, where missionary influence is strong, he has his own brass band, and produces horrible noises in the process of mastering the trombone or euphonium—just like ourselves.

The Eskimo smile is also something which was particularly noticeable. It never came off.

"The smile of the Eskimo (says Mr. Coats) is a continuous one. When he is hurt he smiles; when his kayak capsizes and precipitates him into the icy water he smiles;

DOWNFALL OF A WORLD EMPIRE.

Financial and Commercial View of Current Events.

The collapse of Germany's colonial empire—its loss to its enemies of a larger colonial domain than France lost in the wars of the eighteenth century—is now an old story of this war. The varying but almost unanimous declarations of hostility by the Latin-American States raise further questions as to the future of her commercial empire. Of China, whose rupture of relations with Germany was not perhaps generally regarded in America as an event of high importance, London has very positive ideas.

"Twenty years ago," the *London Economist* writes, "the German Emperor invented the metaphor of 'the mailed fist' to express a possible menace to the despotism of the Chinese Empire, and now a sweep of that fist has wrecked the whole apparatus of 'Kultur' laboriously raised in China. Berlin has closed another of the most hopeful fields for the perfectly legitimate expansion of German influence and trade."

A few figures will best exhibit the magnitude of the present and prospective German loss. Of the twenty-six railway or other loans contracted since 1894 by or on account of successive Chinese Governments, German banks or investors are concerned conjointly with those of Entente countries in six, and with Austria-Hungary in one—the so-called 'gunboat loan' of 1913. Interest on the German portions of all these debts is now suspended till after the war, and even then it may possibly be held in pledge for German indemnities in respect of damage suffered by China in the submarine blockade.

The ten ships now in Chinese ports, including a North-German Lloyd and a Hamburg-American liner, with others of smaller tonnage, together with three Austrian liners, will probably be treated as prizes of war; but all that is only a very small part of the German loans. The Shantung Railway, with its capital of £2,700,000, running from Tientsin, in the Kioochan Protectorate, to Tainan-fu, the capital of Shantung, is a German enterprise; it has a branch to the mining districts, which are being exploited by a German company; and new lines, representing a capital of £3,500,000, are under construction connecting it with the Tientsin-Pakow Railway, also mainly a German enterprise.

All these lines will now pass out of German control, probably for ever. The Deutsch-Asiatische Bank, with its six branches in Chinese commercial centres and a capital of about £1,600,000, will presumably be wound up. In 1913 Germany stood fourth on the list of foreign countries doing business in China, with 273 firms and 3,013 residents.

All these perfectly legitimate and even laudable efforts to develop Chinese resources and German interest in them are now out short, almost beyond the possibility of resumption, by the stupid and brutal ruthlessness of the German Government in the English Channel and the Atlantic. No wonder that the *Vorwärts* and the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, always strong, for different reasons, in their economic information, are alarmed at the prospect for German commerce. When Germany intervened in Venezuela, the German community there resented her interference by refusing to join in the Kaiser's birthday festivities on board the German warships. What must the peaceable and enlightened German merchants in China be thinking of the Kaiser now?

When he is friendly he smiles again, and when he is not friendly I am willing to wager that he smiles too. It calls upon one who is not accustomed to it, and I was not sorry when we bade the family good-bye and went out into the fresh air."

MILLIONAIRES.

Japanese Journal on their Shortcomings.

In an article headed "Millionaires and the Destruction of Human Life," the *Yokosuka* discusses millionaires in a curiously detached way as if they were a separate branch of the human race, says the *Japan Chronicle*. The article is interesting, however, as voicing a side which is very seldom heard in Japan. Our Japanese contemporary writes:—

"Millionaires are the spoiled darlings of Society, which combines to bestow greater benefits upon them than upon anybody else. In return the millionaires make use of Society for the promotion of their own interests. This being so, those millionaires who are not permeated with a deep feeling of thankfulness to Society are guilty of gross ingratitude, a detestable sin, for although they draw unbounded benefits from Society, they form but a very small section of the community. The wealth of millionaires goes on increasing from the benefits they draw from Society. If wealth were attainable in proportion to the intellectual knowledge or physical labour exerted there ought to be many people with as large fortunes as millionaires. But, as a matter of fact, the majority of people, though they make greater intellectual efforts or physical exertions than millionaires, can only earn sufficient to keep body and soul together. Why is this? It is simply because they are not millionaires—in other words, because they receive less benefits from Society than millionaires. Not only do they receive less benefits, but they are suffering from the pressure brought to bear upon them, directly or indirectly, by the millionaires themselves. Inasmuch as the greater part of the world's wealth is absorbed by millionaires, the mass of the people find themselves unable to pick up money enough to allow their families to lead anything like comfortable lives. As they cannot grow rich, they must work hard day in and day out, and the hard labour tells on their constitutions, which gradually become shattered. In fact, in present conditions, nobody is able to compete with millionaires, for competition with them leads only to premature death. The only way to avoid such a calamitous end is to fawn upon the rich. As the safety of their families lies in suffering themselves to be made the cat's paw or even the slaves of the rich, no complaints against millionaires are heard even when their undertakings lead to loss of life, as is sometimes the case. In the event of such disasters occurring people find fault with the poor noddies and others who are victimised, while making much of the consolation dangled by the millionaires concerned."

The attitude assumed by the Osaka papers in regard to the recent disastrous explosion in Osaka is a case in point. The Osaka journals took care to avoid all mention of matters repugnant to the millionaires concerned, and were at great pains to lay the responsibility for the incident not at his door but at the door of the State or the law, whose defects, they claimed, were responsible for the calamity. We admit that the law is defective in not providing against possible disaster from the combustion of dangerous chemicals, but it may be fairly argued that the millionaires failed to make the provisions necessary to prevent the calamity. There may also have been lack of care in the choice of employees or in the mode of doing business, and for these faults the blame must rest on the millionaires, who must be made to act with greater care in future. It must, however, be conceded that the choice of employees and care in attending to duties are not sure guarantees against the occurrence of such unfortunate events, for in the civilised world forces superior to human strength are employed for various undertakings, and from these spring many calamities involving human life. In these circumstances, it is by no means an easy task to avert the destruction of life by millionaires."

On the day following the fatal explosion in Osaka we received a report from Kyoto of an explosion of blasting powder in a mine belonging to the Mitsubishi firm, which occurred on the 7th instant, and which caused the loss of 14 lives. Following close on the heels of the Osaka explosion, in which over 40 persons lost their lives, the Korea disaster may have been treated by the public as an insignificant affair, but in discussing this question of the loss of human life the question of the number of lives involved in disasters counts for nothing. The head of the Mitsubishi would surely abandon all idea of working the mine if his own life, and not those of the miners in his employ, were endangered.

To speak plainly, millionaires are to Society what cancer is to the human body. Millionaires absorb for themselves the nourishment which is intended to benefit all people, and the fact of their increase causes distress to Society at large. Some people view the millionaire in the light of a benefactor, in that he starts various undertakings. But most of the enterprises undertaken by millionaires are merely for their own pecuniary gain. Such undertakings can be started just as well by ordinary people on the joint-stock system. For millionaires to start an undertaking, in a sense, to deprive the people at large of all beneficial work by taking advantage of their disadvantageous position in Society. It is not, therefore, a blessing to the public that millionaires undertake such enterprises; it is the millionaires themselves who ought to be grateful to Society for letting them undertake the work. "The new moral code for millionaires which we would have them observe does not, however, go so far as to ask them to distribute all their wealth among the people; nor does it suggest that they suspend all the undertakings they have in hand. But it does call upon them to subscribe the greater part of their wealth towards the advancement of the common good of Society. In a country like Japan, which is backward compared with the Western Powers in point of civilisation, there are many enterprises whose successful execution depends much on handsome contributions from millionaires. For instance, the scientific study of cancer and tuberculosis, and the encouragement of aviation, which are not attended with monetary gain, cannot be undertaken by ordinary persons but must be left to the millionaires with their long purses."

"If millionaires will make systematic contributions in accordance with this new morality and make it a rule to contribute most of their fortunes for the good of Society, keeping a very limited part of their property for inheritance by their posterity, following the example of Mr. Carnegie, they will not only be able to lighten the burden weighing on their conscience in connection with acts causing the loss of human life, but also to be looked upon by the public as charitable institutions essential to Society, and thus will be able to perpetuate their prosperous existence."

GAMBLING RAID SEQUEL.

Enquiry Into A Man's Death.

This afternoon, Mr. J. R. Wood held an enquiry into the circumstances surrounding the death of a Chinese who jumped from the second storey of a house in Queen's Road West, which had been raided by the Police for gambling, on March 4 last.

Dr. Ma Luk said he saw deceased while he was still conscious and could speak. In answer to a question, deceased said he had fallen from the second storey of the house. Witness examined him and saw he had a broken leg. He did not notice any injury to the spine.

An elder brother of deceased said he was told by another Chinese that his brother was drunk and afterwards gambled. It was rather crowded; his brother was jostled and fell down. His brother, when he saw him, did not blame anyone for the accident. Witness advised him to be treated by a Chinese doctor, but when he was taken to Hospital he was unexpectedly treated by a European doctor. The enquiry is proceeding.

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